

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY:—ASHBEL SMITH AND JOSEPH W. HAMPTON PROPRIETORS.—[Vol. 16, No. 3.—Whole No. 785.]

AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR,
If Paid in Advance.

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA, JUNE 20, 1835.

Or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents,
After the expiration of 3 months.

The Western Carolinian.

BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every Saturday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.
2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors.
3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.
4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editors, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.
5. Persons indebted to the Editors, may transmit to them through the Mail, at their risk—provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33 1/2 cents for each continuance; but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, \$1 will in all cases be charged.
2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editors, the postage should in all cases be paid.

MR. W. J. GUNTER

INFORMS the Citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he will open a DANCING SCHOOL at the Mansion Hotel, in Salisbury, for the second term, on Saturday, the 20th of June. In order to avoid conflicting with the interests of those who have engaged to Literary Schools, he gives notice that he will teach the whole Quarter on Saturdays only.

DAVID L. POOL,

Clock and Watch-Maker,
JEWELLER,
AND
SILVER-SMITH.

TAKES this method of informing his Friends and the Public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Watch Making and Jewellery Business at his old stand, on Main Street, one door above the Store of Saml. Lemly & Son, and takes this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the public for the patronage which has been bestowed on him; and hopes that a more sedulous attention to his business will not fail to elicit a share of the patronage of the people, as heretofore—To make his establishment still more deserving of it, he has just received from the North, where was selected by a gentleman of taste and experience, a very extensive and superior assortment of
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
AND
Fancy Goods.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Silver double cased and double bottomed Lever, Plain, and Hunting Watches; Gold, Silver, Plated, Bead, Silk, and Ribbon Guard Chains; Gold Keys and Seals; Gold, Plated, and other Guard Keys, Splendid sets of Topaz, Aquamarine, Agate, Swiss, Painting, Camoo, Coral, Cornelian, and Jet Ear Rings and Breast Pins; a variety of Breast Pins and Finger Rings; Gold Filagree and other Snaps, Catches, Bead Bags; Coral Beads; Silver Thimbles; Gold, Silver, and Shell Links, and Collar Buttons; a fine assortment of Studs; Music Boxes; Silver Plated and Bead Purses, Silver Spoons, Silver and Steel Spectacles, white and green; Scissors; Ever pointed Pencil Cases and Leads; Silver Tooth Picks and Tweezers; Gentlemen's Pocket and Dirk Knives; Ladies Silver Fruit do.; Silver Butter do.; Silver, and Silver plated Scabbard Dirks; Damascus best Wire Twist and brass barrel pocket Pistols; and a great variety of other Fancy Goods.

Watches and Clocks repaired with neatness, accuracy, and dispatch; warranted to perform, and every endeavor made to give satisfaction—Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

Salisbury, May 23, 1835.

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY.....June 17, 1835			
Bacon,	11 1/2	Molasses,	50
Brandy, apple,	40 1/2	Nails,	8 10
peach,	40 1/2	Oats,	35 40
Butter,	10 1/2	Rye,	75
Cotton, in seed,	14	Sugar, brown,	10 1/2
clean,	14	leaf,	16 20
Coffee,	16 1/2	Salt,	112 1/2
Corn,	30 1/2	Tallow,	10
Feathers,	30 1/2	Tobacco,	8 20
Flour,	600 1/2	Wheat, (bushel),	80 1/2
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	30 35
Lined Oil, per gallon,	\$1 1/2		

AT FAYETTEVILLE.....June 9.			
Bacon,	9 1/2	Iron,	41 1/2
Brandy, peach,	80 1/2	Molasses,	29 31
apple,	50 1/2	Nails, cut,	71
Boeswax,	21	Sugar, brown,	8 10
Coffee,	12 1/2	leaf,	15
Cotton,	17 1/2	Salt,	60
Corn,	100 1/2	Wheat,	100 1/2
Flaxseed,	100 1/2	Whiskey,	36 40
Feathers,	33 1/2	Wool,	16 20

AT CAMDEN, (S.C.) June 6.			
Bacon,	14 1/2	Flour, (N. Caro.)	000 1/2
Brandy, peach,	75 1/2	(Cam.)	000 1/2
apple,	35 1/2	Iron,	00 60
Boeswax,	12 1/2	Lard,	12 1/2
Cotton,	17 1/2	Tallow,	10 1/2
Corn,	100 1/2	Wheat,	50 1/2
Feathers,	30 1/2	Whiskey, new,	100 1/2

Spring & Summer Fashions, FOR 1835.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

He flatters himself that his CUTTING is really superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 8, 1835.—ly.

WILKESBORO' ACADEMY.

THE Public are informed that the WILKESBOROUGH ACADEMY is entrusted to the care of Mr. Roland Jones, whose qualifications as a Teacher of the English, Latin, and Greek Languages, and whose moral worth are attested by the most satisfactory testimonials.

The salubrious situation of the place, the cheapness and excellence of Boarding, and the capacity and qualifications of the Teacher, we hope will induce a liberal patronage to this establishment.

The First Year of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday (13th) of April.

Terms of Tuition:

Orthography, Reading, and Writing pr. year, \$10.
The Sciences, 15.
Latin and Greek, including the above 20.

H. BROWN,
A. CARMICHAEL,
JOHN FINLEY,
J. VANNOY,
M. CHEATHAM,
J. R. DODGE,
A. MITCHELL,
Trustees.

April 4, 1835.

Emporium of Fashion.

Mrs. S. D. Pendleton,
MILLINER
AND
MANTUA MAKER.

Has just received from New-York the Latest
Spring and Summer Fashions
FOR 1835.

EMBRACING

LADIES' MORNING, DINING, AND EVENING DRESSES.

LADIES' CAPES, CAPS, BONNETS, &c. &c.
She flatters herself that, from a knowledge of her business acquired in ten years, and having made arrangements with one of the most fashionable Millinery Establishments in the City of New York, to supply her regularly with the latest fashions, she will be enabled to have her Millinery made up in a Superior Style, and on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. P. respectfully invites the Ladies of Salisbury, and the adjoining country, to call and examine, and assures them she will sell every article in her line on accommodating terms. She is prepared for Cleaning and Pressing Tuscans, Leghorn, and Straw Bonnets in the Northern Style.

Specimens of her work, both in Dressing and Making of Bonnets, and Dresses, may be seen at her Shop—Sign of the GREEN BONNET, two doors above Messrs Wheeler and Burns' Apothecary and Drug Store, where all orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

N. B. Mrs. P. always keeps an assortment of Fashionable Ribbons on hand, and can supply, on reasonable terms, those who may wish Bonnets trimmed.

Salisbury, April 11, 1835.

BECKWITH'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which can be had at this Office—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal antidote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of: and the Editor of this paper can testify that he has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—tf

FORTUNE'S HOME!! NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the SALISBURY ACADEMY
SIXTH CLASS FOR 1835.

To be Drawn at Raleigh, N. Caro.,
On Thursday, the 25th of June, 1835.

ON THE POPULAR
Terminating-Figure System.

STEVENSON & POINTS, MANAGERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$6,000!

SCHEME:			
1 Prize of	6,000 DOLLARS	is	\$6,000
1 " of	3,000 DOLLARS	is	3,000
1 " of	2,000 DOLLARS	is	2,000
8 " of	1,000 DOLLARS	is	8,000
10 " of	500 DOLLARS	is	5,000
10 " of	400 DOLLARS	is	4,000
10 " of	300 DOLLARS	is	3,000
10 " of	200 DOLLARS	is	2,000
100 " of	100 DOLLARS	is	10,000
100 " of	50 DOLLARS	is	5,000
116 " of	30 DOLLARS	is	3,480
201 " of	20 DOLLARS	is	4,020
300 " of	15 DOLLARS	is	4,500
6,000 " of	10 DOLLARS	is	60,000
6,000 " of	6 DOLLARS	is	36,000
6,000 " of	4 DOLLARS	is	24,000

18,868 Prizes, amounting to \$180,000

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost \$40 00
And must draw nett \$17 00

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be \$23 00
For 10 Half tickets, 11 50
For 10 Quarter tickets, 5 75

All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to JAMES I. LONG, Salisbury, N. C.; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

All prizes payable in cash, Forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Whole Tickets, \$4 00
Halves, 2 00
Quarters, 1 00

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

JAMES I. LONG'S Office,
(Corner of Mansion Hotel),
SALISBURY, N. C.

June 6, 1835.

State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1835.

Martin Gambill

vs.

Nancy Gambill,

Petition for a Divorce.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not within the reach of the process of this Court, and solemn Proclamation having been publicly made at the Court house door, by the Sheriff of said County, for the defendant to appear and answer, and she having failed: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed at Salisbury, and the Raleigh Star, for three months, calling upon said Nancy Gambill to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Ashe aforesaid, at the Court house in Jefferson on the third Monday of September next, then and there to answer or depart to said Petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, WILLIAM BAKER, Clerk of the said Court, at Jefferson, the 3rd Monday in March, A. D. 1835, and in the 59th year of American Independence.

By R. MURCHISON, D. C.

April 4, 1835.—131 Pr. fee \$6 75.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

THE following is a list of the Blanks generally kept on hand, for sale, at the Western Carolinian Printing Office—all of which are of the most approved forms, printed on very superior paper, and will be disposed of on terms as low as any.

DEEDS of Conveyance for Land;
Constables' Warrants; Constables' Bonds;
Constable's Executions; Land Warrants;
Superior and County Court Writs;

" " " Executions;

" " " Summons;

Witness and Jurors' Tickets;

Writs of Attachment; Vindictive Exponas;

Marriage Licenses;

Delivery Bonds; Promissory Notes;

Writs of Ejectment; Appeal Bonds;

Sheriff's Bonds; Letters Testamentary;

Administration Bonds; Executions;

Letters of Administration on intestate estates;

Apprentices' Indentures; Guardian Bonds;

Sci. Fa. against Executors;

Sci. Facias; Ca. Sa. Bonds;

Injunctions to Stay Proceedings;

Writs of Fieri Facias; Bastardy Bonds;

County Court Commissions to take Depositions;

Bonds to Prosecute Suits;

Commissions in Equity; Equity Summons;

Assault and Battery Indictments;

Military Warrants for Fines.

Persons desiring Blanks not to be found in the above list, are informed that we can print any other forms to order, on very short notice, and in a superior style.

THE DAYS OF '75.

THE ADDRESS

Of Gen. JOSEPH GRAHAM, at the Mecklenburg

Celebration, in reply to the following Toast:

"Our Guest, Gen. Joseph Graham: The living

witness of the scene we have met to commemorate, and

the bold and intrepid defender of its principles."

FELLOW CITIZENS: On this day three score years, I was in this place, and heard the discussion of those venerable Fathers, and finally their unanimous vote on the adoption of those Resolutions; and, in a short time after, when proclamation was made, the people assembled, and they were read at the Court-house door, where they were highly approved by all. Perhaps, upwards of half the men in Mecklenburg and now Cabarrus Counties were present. This, and some previous meetings before, had a tendency to give a tone to public sentiment, that was manifest throughout the Revolutionary War, and for many years after. I had the honor to be personally acquainted with each of the Fathers who signed those Resolutions; they were men of sound common sense, actuated by pure patriotism, appeared to be governed by no motive but their Country's welfare—perhaps a majority of them too old to do military duty, but always ready with their council to their families and neighbours, to assist in the common cause. It yet may be remembered that, before the fall of Charleston, a Magazine of Gun Powder was moved from Camden to this place for greater safety, and was guarded, some time by the students of the Academy at this place—that an alarm of the enemy's advancing here, some weeks before they came, prevailed, and several of the old Fathers, signers of those Resolutions, with others, came to Charlotte, on a certain day, with bags, in which they filled the Gun Powder, and carried it off in different directions—they appeared like so many boys who had been at mill. It was concealed in separate places—afterwards it afforded us a seasonable supply—not much of it got damaged and the enemy got none.

At that time we had no parties among us, we were but one party, and that for our country. Then, and for a dozen of years afterwards, a man who was popular and had the public confidence, was called on to face the greatest dangers and to make large sacrifices of his time and property in the common cause. What nominal pay he received was in a depreciated currency—it was evident money was not the motive by which he was governed, but to drive the enemy from our country and establish the Independence which they had declared—the fact was, there was no leaves and fishes to divide, as in modern times, to scuffle about, for it now appears, the plentier they are the greater the risk that the public tranquility may be disturbed, and finally may produce more evil than at present anticipated.

It would be tedious to recount all the effect produced by the discussion and Resolutions passed in this place sixty year past—how faithfully those men, their neighbors, and their offspring acted up to the professions they then made—that they regularly furnished their quota of men while the war was at a distance, but after the fall of Charleston, and Buford's defeat, then they were called out en masse, when Mecklenburg became a frontier against a powerful enemy—need I mention that several of her brave sons fell in the Battle at Ramsour's Mill—that in the well fought battle of Hanging Rock, she lost the lamented Capt. David Reid and six privates, and had 11 wounded—had her proportion of men and suffering in the disastrous defeat of General Gates on the 16th of August, 1780—or the affair at Waxhaws, under Col. Davie, in September the same year, when a party superior in numbers were surprised and beat in the vicinity of the main British Army—or when the British Army of 5000 Regulars marched into this Village, in all the pomp of war, on the 26th of September, 1780, was opposed by Col. Davie, in a kind of Partisan fight, with 350, chiefly of this County, and our well tried friends of Rowan—or that, during the 12 days they stayed here, their sentries were shot down, their pickets harassed, and a foraging party of upwards of 400 drove back from McIntyre's farm, about 7 miles north of this place, with some loss, by only a few men of your native sons—that wagons with stores from Camden were captured and destroyed, two or three miles to the south of this place. These circumstances induced Col. Tarlton, in conversation with a Lady in the neighborhood, to compliment this place with the name of "THE HORNET'S NEST."

When General Green took command of the Southern Army, on the 3rd of December, 1780, this County having been the seat of war so long, supplies of provision and forage being nearly exhausted, he detached Gen. Morgan over Broad River, and moved with his Army down near Cheraw. As an evidence of the estimate in which you were held, he relied on the inhabitants between the Catawba and Yadkin Rivers as a central Army, otherwise his dispositions would have been inconsistent with the general rules of war, in such cases. Need I mention, that after Tarlton's defeat at the Cowpens, when the enemy advanced in full force on the banks of the Catawba, on the memorable 1st of February, 1781, in that cloudy and drizzly morning when they passed at Cowan's Ford, were opposed by about 350 men, a majority of your native sons, endeavoring to defend their domicile under command of the brave and lamented General Davidson, who there fell, and two of your citizens, who may be well remembered by several present, Robert Beatty and James Scott—that the atmosphere was so dense the sound of the artillery and platoons were distinctly heard by all the mothers, wives, and sisters of those engaged, who lived here and to the north of this place. That our friends of Rowan, and some other counties, who had retreated from Beatty's Ford, were defeated at Torrence's Tavern on the same day by Col. Tarlton—that afterwards the British passed on to Salisbury—about 700 men were collected in their rear, composed of the citizens between the Yadkin and Catawba, and having none but field officers, they could not agree among

themselves who should take the command, and finally they selected Gen. Andrew Pickens, (a S. C.) who, with six or eight South Carolina refugees, had been at the defeat at Torrence's Tavern, where he was without command. After his appointment, and the Brigade organized, it moved on after the enemy; when arrived near Hillsboro, he sent a detachment of men of this county, who at Hart's Mill, within 14 miles of Hillsboro, the enemy's head quarters, killed and captured a piquet of 25 regulars and some Tories—that at Pile's defeat—at the Battle of Whitesell's Mill, and other places of minor importance, they acted a conspicuous part—that, in the Battle of Alamance, at Clap's Mill, on the 2nd of March, 1781, when about 500 on each side were engaged, you sustained more loss in proportion to numbers than any corps engaged—John Ford, (a carpenter) who built some of the houses now standing in this Village, and David Johnston, was killed—Robert Harris, Esq., (of Millgrove), Samuel Martin, Clerk of your Court, and John Barnett wounded, Joseph Mitchell, (of Stony Creek), and John Stinson, who I believe is yet living, taken prisoners. But why need I refer to all the occurrences of this eventful campaign. The historians, Doctor Ramsey, and Judge Johnston, (both of South Carolina) attributed those actions to the militia of South Carolina, because the officer who had the command was from that State; great injustice is likewise done by said historians to the affair of Hanging Rock, and other movements. While Gen. Sumpter commanded the militia of this county were frequently his greatest force. And after he was appointed to raise a Brigade of State Troops, it may be remembered that the Regiments of Hampton, Polk, and Hill were chiefly raised between the Yadkin and Catawba, and the many brilliant actions they performed are placed to the credit of South Carolina, because the Generals from that State happened to have the command. As well might the salvation of the South be placed to the credit of the State of Rhode Island, because Gen. Green was commander.

At the time those Resolutions were adopted, there were 13 militia companies in Mecklenburg and Cabarrus counties—the practice was, at a company muster each Company elected two of their number as committee men, usually those whom they had the most confidence in for intelligence. As well as I can remember, it was first practiced in the autumn of the year 1774, and had several meetings in the Winter and Spring previous to the meeting of May, 1775. The Committee were continued for 15 years after. What time they ceased is unknown to me. In the year 1789, and '90, when I had the honor to represent this County, they usually met after the election and formed instructions to their Representatives in the General Assembly—you have several Public Laws on your Statute Book, that originated in those committees, that have never been repealed or amended in 45 years.

On taking a retrospective view for 60 years back, the difficulties, embarrassments, and dangers that were before us, and compare it with the present flourishing and happy condition the country is now in—what great cause of gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the universe. How many blessings we are, and have been favored with, that in the common course of human events cannot be attributed to any other cause.

Having merely glanced at the reminiscence of the Revolutionary War, all but the expedition to Wilmington in the Fall of the year 1781, under the command of Gen. Rutherford, where a detachment of Cavalry of 100, mostly from this County and Rowan, at the Raft Swamp, charged and defeated upwards of 600 Tories and at the Brick House, opposite Wilmington, defeated a superior number to our own, a few days before the British evacuated Wilmington. This campaign was the last in which your militia was engaged in the Revolutionary War, and I think has fully redeemed the pledge made by those Fathers in their behalf on the 20th of May, 1775. The occurrences of note which took place since that time, perhaps most of you, who are advanced in life, remember.

From the Farmers' Reporter.

The following description of Mount Ararat, or the Pilot, &c., is from the pen of a Visitant to that section, in the latter part of April, with which we have been kindly favored:

"Mount Ararat," alias "Pilot," is situated in the eastern part of Surry county, N. C., nearly equidistant from the beautiful little river Ararat, on the west, and the little Yadkin on the east, the main Yadkin in which the two first mentioned empty, being south of the mountain. It is 14 miles from Rockford, and about 19 from Germanonton; the Hollow Road passes the north base of the Pilot, and the Rockford road the south; yet, to reach the "knob," the traveller has to pass over from a mile and a half or two miles, without any passage deserving the name of road.

Having crossed a rill, called Grassy Creek, we called at the cottage of a peasant, refreshed ourselves, left our horses, procured a guide, and proceeded on foot towards the object of our visit. Here were small meadows covered with flowers that would not disgrace the bowers of an eastern Sultan, some far more pleasant to the eye and acents, than many of those exotics cultivated by our ladies with so much cost and pains.

The acclivity of the mountain for the first half a mile is gradual, but increases until it is with much fatigue the traveller gets along.

The ladies appearing quite tired, we halted at a spring running water from "Jacob's well," from which spot the scene is pleasant, surrounded by stately trees and huge projecting rocks; on the right, you see the Alleghany mountains, as it were, peering round the Pilot; on the left a deep ravine, to the bottom of which the eye can scarcely reach; before you is the "Pinnacle," to all appearance, ready to tumble on you. Soon we reached the foot of the pinnacle, as Tom (our guide) called it, where we found a path winding horizontally round the base of the rock. We soon reached the place of as-

common, and having rested, we made our way to the summit of this stupendous rock. What a grand natural observatory we stand on! Amusement, for some time, drives every other consideration from the mind; a succession of confused ideas next takes place, as you hastily move your eyes from one pleasing object to another. The view is grand, sublime, grand! On the west and northwest, the jagged Blue-ridge presents its gigantic semi-circular crest; on the southwest you see the Yachin river approaching, (as if to visit the Pilot) till its course is interrupted by its proximity to the mountain, when it suddenly turns off in sullen contempt to the southeast. On the northeast you see the Saratoga mountains; and towards the east you have an unlimited view of a landscape beautifully variegated with farms and cottages. The land all around appears to rise as it recedes from you, and you are apt to imagine that the Pilot is situated in the midst of a country resembling the inside of a wooden bowl. This, however, and the circular appearance of the Alleghany mountains, depend on a certain optical deception.

Hunger, and the approach of evening, at length admonished us to retreat, which we effected in good order, as the Colonel would say, after six and a half hours excursion.

West of the main pinnacle, perhaps 200 yards distant, is what Tom called the "Little Pinnacle;" along the acut of which there is a wall of rocks from 100 to 200 feet high, which we examined for near half a mile. At one place in this ledge, we found water dripping out from a height of 80 or 90 feet.

Visitors to the Pilot would generally be repaid for their trouble, if they would examine the "Little Pinnacle," as well as the "Big Pinnacle"—especially if they can procure said Tom to guide them, as he will lead them to every raven, crow's, and buzzard's nest on the whole mountain.

Next morning we visited the principal knobs of the Saratoga. The view from the top of King's Mountain, (Stokes county), is very fine. From the top of King's knob, the view towards the east and southeast is perhaps better than that afforded at the Pilot. We fancied we could see all over Guilford, Stokes, and Rockingham counties. Germantown, and the fertile valley of the Town Fork are seen to advantage from this knob, also Dan River may be seen from some of the points. Near the top of the knob alluded to, is a curiosity called the "Stone House." From "Moore's Mountain" is the best northwest view afforded by the Saratoga. "Schweitzer's Falls" is a pretty little cascade.

Time would fail to describe all the curiosities in the mineral and vegetable kingdoms, which this visit afforded as an opportunity of examining.

If gentlemen of science and leisure would make their visits to these mountains more frequent and long, might we not anticipate good results? What a field for the researches of the botanist and mineralogist is here presented. Iron and plumbago certainly abound in this section; and the natives tell you that they know of "rocks and dirt that will point and dig."

From the Downing Gazette.

Wasserman, East Room, Saturday, May 23, 1835. To Major John Downing, Editor of the Downing Gazette, Portland, away down east in the State of Maine.

DEAR COUNTRY JACK: We got through our Baltimore Convention last night, and glad enough was I, for we had more bother about it than a little. I should have writ you last week, if the General hadn't been in such a fever, and kept me running after the delegates all the time, as they come along from Virginia and other places, to see if they were right, so I could get a minute's time to write.—The General told me I must go and stick to the Convention till they got through, and if any thing was likely to happen to break up Mr. Van Buren's nomination, I must send an express on to him, and he would come and clear em all out and pack em off home, if they wouldn't go straight.

Well, says I, General, you know there is two sets of democratic delegates from Pennsylvania, the Wolfies and the Mullies, what shall we do with them? Says the General, says he, that's bothered me a good deal ever since I see them two sets appointed to come from Pennsylvania, and I don't know how we are going to get over it. You had better step over and ask Mr. Van Buren what is best to be done. So I went and asked Mr. Van Buren about it. He scratched his head and studied upon it a few minutes, and at last, says he, Sargent Joel, you must tell the Convention to let the Wolfies and the Mullies both vote, for we must save Pennsylvania at all events, and so we must take care not to affront any of em.

Well, after we got matters all out and dried, and the day for the Convention came along, I started off to Baltimore. We got Mr. Stevenson in for President of the Convention, and things looked as if they were going along pretty smooth, till the Pennsylvania trouble came up, and then there began to be a hurly-burly, and I was afraid we was going to have a rough time of it. But after I told em how Mr. Van Buren thought it was best to work it, it smoothed away pretty considerably, and they finally voted to let the Wolfies and Mullies all come in and take a part with the rest of us.

When they come to vote for President I felt a little shivered, for fear how it would come out; for when I come to look round and see how many strange faces there was there, folks that never see nor heard of each other before, I could not help feeling afraid that there might be a good many of em that wouldn't vote for the true democratic republican candidate. I was afraid there might be so many of 'em after Judge White, or Webster, or Clay, or Calhoun, or some chap or other; that Mr. Van Buren might have a tough match to get the vote. And when they went round and took the votes and got em all ready to read 'em off, my heart was all upset right up in my mouth. And when they read it off, to what number of votes for President 268, and Martin Van Buren has every one of 'em, if I didn't jump like a cat, and clap my hands and stamp like a wildcat, I'm mistaken. I could not help feeling right glad—if this isn't a genuine, full blooded democratic republican convention, there never was one in all creation. The democratic candidate got every single vote. I believe even the General was satisfied about any thing never since I've been in Washington.

When they came to vote for Vice President they didn't get along so smooth. There was a good deal of whispering about it. The Virginia folks wanted to have Mr. Buren, and declared they wouldn't have any body else. But the Maryland and Illinois men rose as three, as lions for Col. Johnson. And when they come to vote, Col. Johnson got it. The Virginia chaps were awful mad

about it, and declare they never will vote for Dick Johnson, if it breaks up the whole republican party. I don't know how it will come out, but I rather guess they will have to swallow it yet. I had made up my mind long ago not to stand for Vice President, if I wasn't nominated long with Mr. Van Buren, so now I decline being a candidate.

I haven't time to tell you any more to-day, but will soon. Your loving cousin,
SARGENT JOEL DOWNING.

STATE CONVENTION.

[COMPILED FROM THE LATEST RALEIGH PAPERS.]

Monday, June 8, 1835.

On motion of Gov. Swain, the two first resolutions were taken up. Mr. J. Wilson moved an amendment, requiring the Committee under the first resolution to be composed of two from each Judicial district, instead of one from each Congressional district. As the representation in this Convention was by counties, he thought the committee would be apportioned more in accordance with that principle, by selecting them from the Judicial, instead of Congressional districts.

Mr. Daniel moved to take up the subject in Committee of the Whole, which course would obviate the motion of the gentleman from Perquimans. Mr. Wellborn said we should be laboring in the dark in Committee of the Whole; a Select Committee could arrange every thing for our action.

Mr. J. S. Smith was also opposed to a committee of the whole; we might discuss the matter there for a week or ten days, without coming to any result; and, after all, be obliged to refer the whole subject to a select committee.

Mr. Branch said that before we entered into details, we must decide on the dimensions of the building; we must know what sort of a fabric it is to be, before we can collect materials and go on with the work: this should be done by the Convention, before the subject went to a select committee.

Mr. Wellborn said the length and breadth of the building was decided by the Act of the Legislature; the frame is presented to us; it only wants finishing—the inside work is now to be done.

Mr. Daniel remarked, that the size of the building was far from being fixed; we were presented with an outline, it is true; it was not to be more in length than 120 feet, nor less than 90—nor in breadth over 50, nor under 34.

Mr. Bryan said we had been sent here not to build a new house, but to repair an old one. He wanted the statistics called for by the gentleman from Rowan, (Mr. Giles), before he could act understandingly on this important question.

Gov. Swain said a committee of the whole would be too numerous to dispatch business—there would be too many conflicting opinions; a committee of 13, or 26, could harmonize and agree upon results much more readily than a body of 130.

Mr. Outlaw was opposed to a committee of the whole; it would consume time; by that course we should have two discussions in place of one—one now, and another after the report of the committee.

Mr. Carson was in favor of a select committee; we should have the lights of their experience and deliberations.

Mr. Fisher spoke in favor of a special committee of the whole was suggested.

The yeas and nays being ordered, on Mr. Jesse Wilson's amendment, to apportion the committee, two to each judicial, instead of one to each congressional district.

Mr. Morehead said he believed the judicial districts were laid off with regard neither to taxation nor population; and as the congressional districts were arranged with reference to the latter principle, and as that was to be made the basis of representation in the lower house—he thought the committee should be selected in accordance therewith.

Mr. Seawell was of opinion, that as this Convention was composed of members elected upon the principle of county representation, the committee ought to be selected in accordance with the same rule: If thus constituted, it would better represent the views of this house.

Mr. Wilson's amendment was finally rejected, by yeas 31, nays 75.

Mr. M'Queen moved to increase the committee ad by the committee embraced distinct subjects, from 13 to 26—two instead of one from each congressional district.

Mr. Guither thought the first resolution reported, and should be referred to two separate committees; two distinct matters ought not to be brought into discussion at the same time. Mr. M'Queen having withdrawn his amendment, Mr. Guither moved to strike out all in the resolution which related to the lower house.

Mr. Speight was opposed to dividing the matters contained in the resolution between two committees. Whatever number might be fixed upon to compose the Senate, the number of members in the Commons (or house of representatives, as the case may be) should bear a due proportion to them; and to effect that object, the whole matter should go before one committee.

Mr. Toomer concurred in this view of the subject. As the two houses would frequently be called to go into joint ballot, their relative numbers should be properly balanced; and this could much more conveniently be brought about by one than two committees.

The amendment was lost; and, on motion of Mr. Shober, the committee was ordered to be composed of 26, two from each congressional district. The following gentlemen were appointed by the President, to compose said committee, viz:

Messrs. Baily, Jesse Wilson, Daniel, Outlaw, Halsey, Collins, R. D. Speight, Jesse Speight, Holmes, Owen, Crutcher, W. P. Williams, Toomer, Kelly, J. S. Smith, Kimb Jones, Morehead, Brodax, Fisher, A. Gray, Barringer, Hutchison, Swain, Carson, King, Bower.

Tuesday, June 9, 1835.

Mr. Jacobs called up his resolution, relative to the number of votes given on the Convention question in April last, &c., and modified it. Mr. Jesse Wilson was in favor of the resolution. If he were not mistaken, the vote in April in favor of Convention, fell far short of a majority of the whole number of voters in the State. Before the old Constitution is put down, and a new one set up, the people ought to know the strength of the authority to do all this.

Mr. Wellborn was against the resolution, as he perceived no good that could come of it.

Mr. Giles said he believed it impracticable to obtain the information sought. He knew no

source from whence the whole number of voters in the State could be ascertained.

Mr. Cooper was in favor of the resolution: the people would need the information sought for, when they should be called on to ratify what the Convention may have done.

Mr. Gaston would not take upon himself to say, in advance, whether the investigation proposed would or would not result in any thing which might prove useful to this body; but it was sufficient for him, that a respectable number of members had asked for it. If no good, certainly no evil can result from it: We need have no fears of obtaining too much information.

Mr. Guither moved to amend, by requiring the committee to ascertain and report the number of votes given for Convention at the August election in 1833; which was accepted by Mr. Jacobs.

Mr. King could not perceive the importance of the information sought; although, for the sake of harmony, he was willing the resolution should pass, and the information be sought after by the committee.

Gov. Swain was not opposed to getting any information any member might desire; but it seemed this was not sought to enlighten the members of this body, but for the benefit of the people, when they might come to vote on the amended Constitution. Whatever might be said about the number of votes given on the Convention question, in April, he believed it was the largest vote ever given in the State, except that on the Presidential question in 1824. Gov. Swain concluded, by moving an amendment, that the committee consist of three members: which amendment was carried; and the resolution, as adopted, is as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, to report the number of votes taken in each county in the State, upon the Convention question on the 1st and 2d days of April last; and that said committee inquire and report the number of free white men in each county in this State, of the age of 20 and upwards; also, the vote for and against a Convention which was given at the August elections of 1833.

Messrs. Jacobs, Jesse Wilson, and Kimbrough Jones, were appointed by the President to compose the committee.

On motion of Mr. J. S. Smith, the Convention took up the 2nd resolution reported by the special committee, relative to making provisions for future amendments to the Constitution, &c.

Mr. Wellborn moved to increase the number of the committee from 13 to 26; but, at the request of Mr. Jesse Speight, withdrew the motion.

Mr. Jesse Wilson thought the committee still too large; and moved to reduce it to six, one to be appointed from each Judicial district. If they went on making all their committees so large, there would not be members enough in the Convention to compose the half they proposed, unless they were to assign the same member to three or four different committees.

Mr. Wellborn did not think it a correct principle to select the committee with reference to judicial districts.

Mr. M'Queen moved that the question be divided, and first be taken on striking out.

Mr. Gaston, as one of the committee who reported the resolution, explained—that the subjects referred to the committee proposed to be raised by this resolution, were deemed of great importance, especially that in regard to the manner in which future amendments shall be made to the Constitution. He therefore thought it highly necessary the committee should be composed of a respectable number.

Mr. Wilson then modified his motion, requiring the committee to consist of 12, two from each judicial district; and, on motion of Mr. Jacobs, the yeas and nays were called for—which resulted, yeas 61, nays 64: So Mr. Wilson's amendment was lost.

The resolution was then adopted, and the committee appointed as follows: 1st district, Jos. B. Skinner; 2d, John Branch; 3d, L. D. Wilson; 4th, James W. Bryan; 5th, Wm. B. Mears; 6th, Robert B. Gilliam; 7th, John D. Toomer; 8th, Wm. Montgomery; 9th, Emanuel Shober; 10th, John Giles; 11th, Bartlett Shipp; 12th, Theo. F. Birchett; 13th, Wm. P. Dobson.

On Mr. Gaston's motion, all the remaining resolutions in the report were referred to Committees of the Whole—each being considered as having a separate reference.

Wednesday, June 10, 1835.

Mr. Lesner laid on the Table a Resolution, proposing the appointment of a Committee to whom should be referred so much of the Act providing for this Convention, as relates to the reduction of the number of the members of the Senate and House of Commons, for the purpose of reporting a plan for carrying the same into effect.

Gen. Jacobs, from the Committee appointed to report the number of votes given in favor of a Convention at the election in August, 1833, as well as at the late election, and also the number of qualified voters in the State, made a Report, which was ordered to be printed.

The Resolutions, yesterday, referred to a Committee of the Whole, coming up for consideration, on motion, the Convention resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and the President called Governor Swain to the Chair.

Dr. J. S. Smith moved that the Committee take up the 11th Resolution, which has relation to the meeting of the General Assembly, whether it shall be annual or biennial. He thought it best to take up this Resolution in preference to the 3rd, in relation to Borough members, which was first in order.

Several members objecting to this course, and desiring the Resolutions to be taken up regularly, the question was taken for first considering the 11th, and negatively.

The third Resolution, which directs an enquiry whether any and what amendments are proper to be made as to the exclusion in whole, or in part, of Borough Members from the House of Commons, was then taken up for consideration.

Dr. J. S. Smith moved to strike out the whole of the Resolution, after the word "Resolved," and insert "It is expedient to abolish Borough Representation entirely."

Judge Gaston then rose, and spoke at considerable length, in favor of retaining a portion of the Borough Representation. He was followed, at some length, by Gen. Wellborn, and Judge Daniel, on the same side, and was replied to by Dr. Smith, of Orange.

Mr. Dockery moved to except the town of Newbern, Wilmington, and Fayetteville, from the motion of the gentleman from Orange.

Mr. Halsey moved to strike out Fayetteville, and add Edenton to the amendment proposed.

The President declared the amendment out of order.

Here considerable debate again arose, in which Messrs. Gaston and Kelly took part; when,

On motion, the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which being granted, the Convention then adjourned till to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

Thursday, June 11, 1835.

The President took the Chair, and the Convention having resolved to consider the unfinished business of yesterday,

Gov. Swain hoped the President would call some other gentlemen to preside in Committee of the Whole, as he felt somewhat indisposed, and wished to be excused from this service.

The Convention then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the 3d Resolution, in relation to Borough Members, Judge Daniel in the Chair.

The question being stated, Dr. Smith, of Orange, rose and said, he had yesterday listened with attention to the remarks of the gentlemen from Craven and Cumberland, in opposition to his motion for abolishing the Borough members; but had heard nothing from them which had made any change in his opinion. He still thought if the Convention adopted the basis of representation, as proposed, it ought not to be departed from in any instance. He would have preferred that this question respecting Borough members should lie over for the present, as he did not see some of the Representatives in their seats who took most interest in the decision. He saw no necessity for pressing the question; he therefore moved that the Committee rise, and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Edwards objected to the Committee's rising, and the question being taken it was negative.

Gov. Swain said, since he heard the remarks of the gentleman from Orange, (Mr. Smith,) he was himself disposed to reject both the amendments before the Committee, and permit the original Resolution to go to a select Committee, in order, if practicable, that some plan might be devised to secure representation to the large towns now in existence, and those which might spring up in any section of the State—and he proceeded to discuss the subject at some length.

Gov. Branch did not consider the present question so important as it had been represented by the gentleman who had just taken his seat, and others. He thought one of the most important objects to be accomplished, was to settle the question of representation of the two Houses. In respect to the sectional interests complained of under the present system, he believed the evil was not owing to any defect in the original formation of the Government, but had arisen by degrees to be an odious feature in it. We have come here (said Gov. B.) to lay a new foundation for the Government, on federal numbers and taxation, and he hoped we should lose no time in effecting it. He was in favor of the motion for abolishing Borough representation, as inconsistent with the basis proposed.

Mr. Fisher thought that nothing was to be gained by pressing matters. The mere work of determining upon amendments was the smallest part of the business; but deliberation was necessary to enable them to say what was best to be done. When that was ascertained, the method of doing it would easily present itself. For himself, he thought the subject had not been discussed sufficiently. He had heard many things, which if not altogether new to him, had yet been presented in so imposing a point of view as to make a strong impression on his mind.

Mr. F. said his situation was a peculiar one.—The county from which he came (Rowan) contained one of these Boroughs. He lived in a town entitled under the present Constitution to send a member, and he had frequently had the honor to represent it in the Councils of the State. For these reasons, he felt bound briefly to state the principles which would influence his vote on the proposition now under discussion.

He would not go back to the origin of Borough representation; for this there was no necessity.—All admitted that it was a scion of the English system engrafted into our Constitution. The material question for us to consider is—Shall we abandon it wholly or in part? If in part, then what part? No matter how it originated—whether it had its birth in the bold strife of liberty, or sprung from a spirit of traffic—we find it here. He would say to the Committee very candidly, that he came to this City, with his mind almost made up to abolish the system entirely. With equal candor, he now confessed his mind was undergoing a change. No, one, he hoped, came here with his opinions so firmly fixed as to be deaf to conviction.

He would, in a brief manner, examine the principal arguments which had been advanced in this discussion, by gentlemen opposed to the abrogation of the Borough system. It was urged, with great zeal, that the Boroughs had invariably furnished the highest order of intellect in our General Assembly; and the conclusion must be, that if the representation from the towns cease, these distinguished gentlemen will be banished from our Councils. The inference he thought an erroneous one. He did not deny the fact, that the Boroughs had been ably represented, and cheerfully acceded to every thing in their praise which had been stated by the gentleman from Buncombe; but he thought that abolishing the system, instead of quenching their shining lights, would diffuse their brilliancy over a wider space, and enlarge the sphere of their usefulness.

It had been said, that there was always a jealousy existing between the Borough towns and the counties in which they are respectively situated, which would prevent the selection of town gentlemen, as Representatives for the county, however capable. He feared the admitted jealousy had its origin in Borough Representation. Take away the cause and the effect would cease. Now, the citizens of the towns keep their eyes upon the Borough Representatives alone; but take away the right of representation, and they will begin to extend their vision—they will take greater pains to enlighten the people, than they now do, being dependent upon them for elevation, instead of a few citizens of the town.

The next argument advanced, he considered, had great force in it, and was the only legitimate one which had been adduced. It was this: That these towns, having a separate and distinct interest from the country, call it Commerce, or what you will, ought to be heard in the Legislature. Every interest he thought ought to be represented. He did not say with the gentleman from Craven (Mr. Gaston) that the object of Government was to protect the weak against the strong. This might be said with more propriety to be the province of the Law. The object of Government might more properly be

defined to protect the weaker interests against the stronger interests. In all Governments there are diversified interests, and there can be no security while these interests remain unrepresented. This is the very principle of Republican Governments. If there be then this separate interest, he could not hesitate to say, however small it might be, or wherever located, that it should be represented—that it should be heard and felt in the operations of the Government. The true question then is—Is there this separate and distinct interest? He hoped to hear the question fully discussed.

He did not think that the intelligence of a community should weigh any thing, in arranging the fundamental law of the land, in favor of extending the right of Representation, when opposed by great principles. If this constituted a legitimate claim, why not carry out the rule, and divide counties by separating the enlightened from the ignorant portion, giving a Representative to the former and disfranchising the latter?

Mr. Fisher said, he did not think our inland towns had any separate and distinct interest requiring to be represented. There was a cogent reason why they should not. Who had not witnessed the excitement caused by these Borough Elections? Who had not seen the worst passions of our nature brought into active exercise by them? Who has not heard that corruption of the basest kind was frequently practised to carry a doubtful contest.—He knew these things, and how the whole system worked. Every man is known, as are his calling and necessities. His weak side is sought out, that he may be successfully approached. Sir, (to the Chair,) you know all these things. Have you not witnessed, at the elections in your Borough, scenes of the most violent character, which not unfrequently terminated in bloodshed. Have you not seen men pressed for their debts, in order to drive them to pursue a course in direct opposition to their convictions of right? Have you not, Sir, like myself, seen the Elective Franchise abused in every variety of form? The assertion of the celebrated British Minister, Walpole, that every man has his price, seems to be the governing spring of action in these Borough contests—not always in money, Sir; no, no, the considerations are various. I have seen in these contests, family arrayed against family, carried to the extremes of bitterness. I have seen neighbors separated and estranged, and social intercourse destroyed.—yes, Sir, even has this pestiferous influence penetrated the Church, and disturbed its harmony and brotherhood. This is not the case in counties, and why? The sphere of action is enlarged—the limits within which the candidate operates are not so circumscribed, and he must contest the election on broader grounds.

These views brought him to the conclusion, that the Boroughs in the lower part of the State, having separate and distinct interests, ought to be represented; but, so far as Salisbury was concerned, he wanted it, and other towns in the State similarly situated, to be denied the right.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Mears, Holmes, McQueen, Gov. Branch, Mr. Wilson, of Perquimans, Judge Gaston, and Mr. Toomer. The Committee having refused to strike out for the purpose of inserting, on Mr. Hogan's motion, the whole subject was referred to the Committee raised on the basis of Representation, to consider and report; and the Convention adjourned about half past 3 o'clock.

Bank Robbery.—The vaults of the Bank of Darien, Georgia, were forced open on the night of the 6th or 7th instant, and robbed of upwards of \$100,000—between 6 and 7,000 of which was in specie. The Bank has offered a reward of \$5,000 for proof to conviction of the robbery, and recovery of the amount.—Columbia Telescope.

Stocks.—Shares of the new Bank of Charleston have been sold at an advance of 36 a 38 dollars, and are now held at 40, and upwards—\$115 refused for Rail Road stock. Forty-eight shares of the stock of the Commercial Bank of this place were sold at auction on the 1st inst., at \$35 per share, being a premium of 40 per cent.; and on the 3rd, 360 shares were disposed of at private sale at \$36, the July dividend off.—Columbia Times.

A FACT for our Northern friends.—To the Bank of Charleston, incorporated with a capital of two millions of dollars, ninety millions have been subscribed.

It was clamorously asserted, by the Tariff and Tory writers, that Nullification had rendered South Carolina bankrupt. What will Hezekiah Niles and Matthew Carey say to the above fact?—Columbia Telescope.

Melancholy occurrence.—We lament to state that an accident of a most distressing nature occurred at West Point on Monday last, the circumstances of which are as follows: Two of the cadets, during the recess of study, commenced amusing themselves by fencing unmasked, and with foils which were unfortunately without buttons on the end. In the course of a few passes, one of the young gentlemen, a Mr. Carter from Virginia, received the point of his antagonist's weapon in the eye, passing through that organ deep into the brain. The unfortunate youth instantly fell, deprived of sense and motion, and remained in that condition nine hours, at the end of which period, notwithstanding the most prompt and efficient medical aid, he expired. Our informant states that the wound, which was in the under part of the eye, had merely the appearance of a small scratch, and bled very little. The young gentleman who unhappily caused the accident has been almost bereft of reason ever since—he is the son of a distinguished officer of our navy. A singular fatality seems to attend the family of Mr. Carter: this is the third of his sons who have died violent deaths. The elder was killed in a duel, the second came to his death by accident, and the fate of the third is recounted in the above statement.—N. Y. Courier and Eng.

More Connecticut speed.—We are afraid that the triumphant result of Stannard's foot race on Long Island will cause the Connecticut young men to run themselves to death. A race against time took place at Thompson, in Connecticut, a few days since. The bet was that the individual could not run one hundred rods in that number of seconds. He performed the distance in 58 seconds.

A test for the Temperance Society.—Two men, who differed in colour, but who seemed, from report, to assimilate in their devotion to the "Jolly god," kicked up a row in the upper part of town, on Saturday, and had a regular set-to. The white citizen came off second best, having, as we hear, come within one of receiving his passport to the other world, in the shape of sundry gashes in the abdomen. He yet lingers, however, and may cheat both death and the doctor.—Newbern Spectator.



THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:
Saturday Morning, June 30, 1835.

THE CONVENTION.

This body has now fairly got under way, and the members seem inclined to exert themselves in a manner which promises much good. The only questions of much interest, yet agitated by the Convention, is that of prohibiting the right of free negroes voting for members of Assembly, and the abolishment of Borough representation. The first of these questions, we are glad to see, has passed the Convention, and the other, at our latest dates, was undergoing an animated debate. We give a sketch of the debate on the latter question, in today's paper, being all that our space will admit. The debates are reported at length in the Register, and we shall take occasion, hereafter, to publish some of the speeches. The Register of the 16th says:

"The question of Borough Representation has been pretty extensively discussed, but no decision has been had. Should a result favorable to the interest of certain Boroughs ensue, it will be justly attributable to the zeal and ability with which that interest has been supported."

"The policy of extending to Free persons of color the right of suffrage, under certain restrictions, has been thoroughly discussed, and the question has been carried by a small majority for abolishing the right of persons of that description to vote for members of Assembly. The Committee to whom the subject was referred, made a Report, recommending that the Senate shall consist of 50, and the House of Commons of 120 members. It will doubtless elicit an animated discussion."

The Rowan Meeting.—It must be gratifying to the independent freemen of Rowan to know, that the Resolutions adopted by them at their public meeting on the 18th ultimo, have been copied into the Whig papers far and near, and hailed by the friends of liberty as calculated to give a fresh impulse to the good cause in North Carolina. They most undoubtedly will have a tendency to arouse the people to action, and to a sense of the danger to be apprehended from the intrigues of the officeholders and office-seekers, under the false garb of the "Democratic Republican party." This corrupt faction already tremble at the developments of "public sentiment" in N. Carolina, which are every day emanating from the real people. Their organ at Raleigh attempts to break the force of the Rowan Resolutions, by calling the meeting "a nullification affair." We admit that there is every prospect of its proving to be such in its results; for, if the honest yeomenry of the State act up to the spirit of these Resolutions, and we fully believe they will, we shall achieve such a victory over the slaves of power, in North Carolina, as will "astonish the natives."

During Impudence.—The citizens of Mecklenburg, and those generally, who attended and took an interest in the Mecklenburg Celebration, will doubtless be obliged to the gentlemanly Editor of the North Carolina Van Buren Standard for characterizing their celebration as a "nullification feast."

For our part, we should be glad if all those who assembled at Charlotte, on the 20th ultimo, could be classed as genuine nullifiers; but it is not monstrous that, when the descendants of the gallant patriots who first declared themselves free and independent of the British Yoke, and who fought and bled in the achievement of our liberties, should assemble to commemorate the glorious deeds of their forefathers, and to preserve to posterity the remembrance of one of the most glorious and patriotic examples of freemen determined to resist tyranny, that has ever been recorded in the annals of any country, this satellite of power should be permitted to ridicule and scoff at their noble and patriotic efforts? This is the man who pretends to be the friend and advocate of the rights and interests of the people of North Carolina. The Standard, of the 12th instant, says:

"Old Democratic Mecklenburg.—All our information from this staunch Republican county, concurs in assuring, that that miserable abortion, the nullification feast, has done more in favor of the Democratic Jackson cause than all the efforts of our friends could have effected. Another such an affair would carry almost the entire county for the Democratic Van Buren Ticket."

The Caucus candidate for Vice President.—Most of the Van Buren presses in Virginia are kicking up a real dust at the nomination of Col. Johnston for the V. Presidency on the Van Buren ticket. They seem not to coincide with the Colonel in his notions of the constitutionality of the United States Bank—of the Tariff, and of Internal Improvements by the General Government; and they don't even hold with the Colonel in his belief, that his sun-burnt daughters are as good, and as smart, and as well accomplished as the fair daughters of his white neighbors. Strange, indeed, that the Virginia Caucuses should oppose Col. Johnston's refined ideas of the distinctions in society; and that, too, directly contrary to the bidding of Mr. Van Buren's Caucus. Besides, didn't Col. Johnston kill Tecumseh, the Indian chief?—at least it is said so, (but not generally believed.) The editor of a Virginia paper says, he thinks probably this may account for the color of the Colonel's daughters: that, after killing Tecumseh, he run away with his *Squaw*. This, we are disposed to believe, is not the case, as report says that the mother of Col. J.'s daughters is several hues deeper than the common Indian; besides being endowed with a kinky head and flat nose—a truly fit subject to adorn the palace, at Washington, as Mrs. Vice-President of the United States! But the Virginia "democrats" need be under no fears upon the subject; the real "bone and sinew of the land" are preparing to read a lesson to these advocates for "practical amalgamation" which will deter other demagogues from a similar course during all generations.

The Editor of the Boynton (Virginia) Expositor, in a spirited article upon the subject of the Vice-Presidency, pays the following merited compliment to one of North Carolina's favorite and gifted sons. True, as the Expositor says, "North Carolina has not been forward in urging the claims of her distinguished sons"; but it has not been for the want of merit—for genuine talent, stern political integrity, and a devotion to the cause of liberty and equal rights, WILLIAM P. MANGUM has but few superiors:

"We do not say that this is *proper* time to name any person for the Vice Presidency—but if our personal or political preferences were consulted, we would give WILLE P. MANGUM, of North Carolina; who is acknowledged to be altogether competent for that responsible station. His friends do not boast of any military deeds, to elevate him to that high office, to which he has been nominated by different meetings in his own State; he has raised himself from poor parentage, by his own genius—he has filled many of the most important offices in his own State, with honor to himself, and rendered to his country services that should be more imperishable than the deeds of any military chieftain of the present day."

"His recent course in the United States Senate, has met the approbation of his fellow citizens. North Carolina has never been forward in urging the claims of her distinguished sons—she has never had a President or Vice President, though one of the old thirteen, and the first to declare herself independent of the mother country. If the State Rights party shall agree upon any other man of true and known Southern principles, that will be more likely to succeed, we will not withhold our feeble support."

Mississippi turned White.—If the newspapers of Mississippi are to be relied on for correct information, and we know they are, as is the case with the Whig press generally, that State will be just as certain to go for Judge White for next President as the day of election comes round. It will be recollected that, during the last winter, a Convention of "the" party in that State appointed a score or more of "Delegates" to the Baltimore Caucus; and, at the same time, nominated little Van and T. H. Benton, the "Expunging?" hero, for President and Vice-President. About three of these delegates attended the Caucus, and the remainder, becoming ashamed of their sooty companion, Col. Johnston, washed off and are now good White men. Such is the fate of Van Burenism in Mississippi, and such will be its fate generally.

More Man-sorship.—The Legislature of Connecticut has obeyed orders from Washington, and followed the example of the last North Carolina Legislature, in passing resolutions instructing her Senators to vote for expunging from the Journals of the Senate the Resolution of censure against the President for the removal of the deposits. This is the first time the doctrine of instruction has ever been asserted in Connecticut, and we doubt whether her Senators will obey.

We refer the friends of polite Literature to the prospectus, in another column, of the Southern Literary Journal. From a slight acquaintance with the Editor, we assure the literary public that the Journal will be in the hands of an accomplished scholar and gentleman, who is every way qualified for the task.

The Cholera.—This scourge has been for some time prevailing very extensively in many of the Towns on the Mississippi River. At Vicksburg, Miss., as many as four and five have died per day. At New Orleans it has also been very fatal. At Lebanon, Memphis, and Randolph, in Tennessee, we learn from the papers, that it has been very severe in its ravages. An extract of a letter from the Postmaster at Lebanon to the Editor of the McMinnville Gazette, says:—"The Cholera is pretty bad here—most of the citizens have fled to the country—few deaths, but some thirty sick."

Just Reward.—The Augusta Chronicle gives an account of a strolling abolition vagabond, who was recently caught on a large cotton plantation in Burke County, Georgia, with a crowd of negroes round him, and preaching up immediate abolition, freedom, insurrection, &c., in admirable style, when the Overseer came upon him, had him tied to a tree, and administered a course of Lynch's best, in the shape of fifty lashes, without even the obstruction of a shirt. The Chronicle thinks that a whipping does these creatures no good, for the reason, that they are too mean to feel the disgrace after the pain is over; and that, therefore, the offending member, the tongue, should have been cut out, and thereby put a stop to his abolition harangues. It is hardly necessary to go so far, for we doubt not but that this fellow has lost all his abolition notions, and will take care not to get in the way of another Georgia overseer.

Bad enough.—William G. Jones, Editor of the Baltimore Gazette, a man heretofore of excellent standing in society, and of the most respectable connexions, was recently arrested in Baltimore on a charge of robbing (Oh dear!) the Post-office in that city. It appears that letters had frequently been missing at that office, some of them known to contain large amounts of money; and the Postmaster and his clerks of course began to get uneasy for fear the blame should fall upon them. Mr. Jones was in the habit of going to the Post-office at 4 o'clock every morning for his exchange papers; and, through the imprudence of the Postmaster, was admitted, as well as all the other Editors, to the interior of the office where the mails were opened, so that he had every thing at his disposal. After supper had attached to him, one of the clerks placed a few letters in a convenient place, and secreted himself in an adjoining room to watch the coming of Mr. Jones: presently, he entered, toward about the letters and papers as if he was the real Postmaster, picked up his own papers and the letters which were laid out as a bait for him, slipped them into a newspaper, and made off. He was immediately arrested and committed to prison, where he confessed that he had been engaged in this business to a very considerable extent.

We are authorized to announce the following gentlemen as Candidates to represent Iredell county in the next General Assembly:—for the Senate, GEORGE P. DAVIDSON, Esq.,—Commons, Col. SOLOMON LOWDERMILK, and JAMES A. KING, Esq.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

The following are the Candidates for Congress in the several districts in this State. Those in *italics* are the candidates of the Caucus, or Van Buren party:

In the Salisbury District.—Hon. Abraham Rencher, Burton Craige, Esq., Richmond M. Pearson, Esq., William Montgomery.

Mecklenburg District.—Hon. H. W. Conner, and we learn Bartlett Ship, Esq., has been nominated by the Whigs in this district.

Burke District.—Hon. James Graham, Gen. David Newland.

Surry District.—Hon. Lewis Williams.

Stokes District.—Hon. Augustine H. Shepherd.

Raleigh District.—Hon. Daniel L. Barringer, Doct. William Montgomery.

Fayetteville District.—Honorable Edmund Deberry, Laughlin Bethune, Esq.

Granville District.—Hon. Micaiah T. Hawkins, Rev. Josiah Crutup.

Halifax District.—Hon. Jesse A. Bynum, William L. Long, Esq.

Newbern District.—Hon. Jesse Speight, Dr. James K. Green, Col. John McLeod.

Wilmington District.—Hon. James J. McKay.

Perquimans District.—Hon. William B. Sheppard, Doct. Isaac Pipkin.

Edgecombe District.—Hon. Thomas H. Hall is opposed by a Mr. Pettigrew, we believe

We learn, by the Stage driver from Lincolnton, that the Barn of Mr. Martin Zimmerman, of that town, was set on fire, by a stroke of Electricity, on the evening of the 16th instant, and burnt to the ground, together with a Stable, in which were two horses; one of the horses, it is supposed, was killed by the lightning, and consumed in the fire—the other was saved.

A Biography of Judge White, the People's candidate for the Presidency, has recently appeared in the Nashville, Tennessee, papers. It was written, as we learn, by a gentleman to whom Judge White is intimately known. We may give some extracts from it, at a convenient time.

In order that our readers may better understand the proceedings of the Convention, now in session to amend the State Constitution, we publish the following list of the members who compose it:

Anson—William A. Morris, Joseph W. White, Ashe—George Bower, Alex. B. McMillan, Beaufort—Joshua Tayloe, Richard Bonner, Bertie—David Outlaw, J. B. G. Roullac, Bladen—John Owen, Sam'l R. Andrus, Brunswick—F. J. Hill, W. R. Hall, Burke—Sam'l P. Carson, Burgess S. Gaither, Buncombe—Gov. D. L. Swain, James Gudge, Cabarrus—Daniel M. Barringer, C. Melchor, Camden—Willie McPherson, George Forchess, Carteret—Jas. W. Bryan, Wallace H. Skyrn, Caswell—William A. Lee, Calvin Graves, Chatham—Hugh McQueen, Joseph Ramsay, Chowan—S. T. Sawyer, J. B. Skinner, Columbus—Alexander Troy, Abasalom Powell, Craven—William Gaston, Richard D. Spaight, Cumberland—J. D. Toomer, Arch'd McDiarmid, Currituck—G. C. Marchant, Isaac Baxter, Davidson—John A. Hogan, John L. Hargrave, Dupont—Jere. Pearson, John E. Husey, Edgecombe—Louis D. Ware, Pleasant S. Sugg, Franklin—H. J. G. Ruffin, Wm. P. Williams, Gates—Whitell Stallings, Reddick Gatlin, Granville—R. B. Gilliam, Josiah Crutup, Greene—Jesse Speight, Thomas Hooker, Guilford—John M. Morehead, John Parker, Halifax—John Branch, Joseph J. Daniel, Haywood—Wm. Welch, Joseph Cathey, Hertford—Jesse Pipkin, Goodwin C. Moore, Hyde—Wilson B. Hodges, Alex. P. Gaston, Iredell—Samuel King, John Young, Johnston—Hilroy Wilder, James Addoms, Jones—William Huggins, James W. Howard, Lenoir—Council Wooten, James Cox, Lincoln—Henry Candler, Bartlett Ship, Macon—Benj. S. Brittain, Jas. W. Guinn, Martin—Jesse Cooper, Asa Biggs, Mecklenburg—J. M. Hutcheson, Isaac Grier, Montgomery—John B. Martin, James L. Gaines, Moore—Charles Chalmers, John B. Kelly, Nash—John Arrington, W. W. Boddie, New-Hamover—Owen Holmes, L. H. Marsteller, Northampton—Roderick B. Gary, Sam'l Calvert, Onslow—John A. Averitt, David W. Sanders, Orange—William Montgomery, James S. Smith, Pasquotank—J. L. Bailey, Richard H. Ramsey, Perquimans—Jesse Wilson, John H. Jacobs, Person—James Chambers, John Williams, Pitt—Robert Williams, Sr., John Joyner, Randolph—Alexander Gray, Benjamin Elliot, Richmond—Alfred Dockery, H. W. Harrington, Robeson—John W. Powell, Richard C. Bunting, Rowan—John Giles, Charles Fisher, Rockingham—R. Brodnax, T. L. Lesseur, Rutherford—J. McD. Carson, Theo. F. Birchett, Sampson—Thomas P. Faison, Wm. B. Meares, Stokes—Matthew R. Moore, Elmore Shober, Surry—Wm. P. Dobson, Meshack Franklin, Tyrrell—Joseph Halsey, Hezekiah J. Spruill, Wake—Kimbrugh Jones, Henry Seawell, Warren—Nath'l Macon, Weldon N. Edwards, Washington—Josiah Collins, Jr., Jos. C. Norcum, Wayne—Gabriel Sherrard, L. H. Whitfield, Wilkes—Edmund Jones, James Welborn, Yancey—Abner Jervis, B. L. Smith.

INTERESTING INCIDENT.

The Annapolis (Maryland) Republican has the following particulars of a narrow escape which occurred lately in the harbor of that city:

A party of pleasure, including the family of Col. Walbach, Commandant of Fort Severn, embarked on Monday last, and after spending a delightful day upon the water, rambling over the beautiful green banks of the Severn, and partaking of a repast upon the shores of the Round Bay, the schooner was returning with the party in the evening, when a sudden flaw of wind struck her—the main boom jibed, and carried one of the young ladies overboard. Quick as thought, Lieut. J. J. R. Walbach, of the United States Navy, plunged into the river to save her. The spring by which he designed to throw himself as near as possible to her, owing to a sudden career of the vessel, was the means of plunging him to a great depth. When he rose, the object of his anxiety was no longer to be seen. Near the spot, however, she was seen, and sinking below the waves. On being brought up, she was naturally clung to the only object within reach, for safety, but, unfortunately, in such a manner as to deprive him of the power of motion, necessary to keep above water. In a short time, both sunk together.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

At a meeting of the citizens of Concord, held in the Courthouse, on Wednesday evening the 10th of June, for the purpose of making arrangements to Celebrate the approaching Anniversary of American Independence, on motion of Gen. P. Barringer, George Klutts, Esq., was called to the Chair, and C. P. Phifer appointed Secretary. When, on motion, the following appointments were made by the meeting, viz:

Capt. C. Phifer McKee was appointed to read the Declaration of Independence.

Dr. A. Franklin Alexander Orator of the Day.

Gen. Paul Barringer President—Archibald Houston, Esq., Col. Barnhart V. President of the Day.

Maj. Izzan Cannon, Marshall of the Day.

The following Committees were appointed:

Committee of Arrangements.—Doct. R. S. Means, R. W. Allison, John D. Phifer, John Clarke, Thomas S. Henderson, Will. Barringer, John M. Cannon, C. Phifer, and Col. Shinnop.

Committee on Toasts.—Wm. F. Phifer, Dr. M. Orr, Wm. S. Harris, J. O. Wallace, J. M. Morrison, and B. Burns.

Committee of Invitation.—C. P. Barringer, J. M. Sadler, C. J. Harris, and J. C. Frazier.

The following Resolutions passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the Revolutionary Soldiers in this County be invited.

Resolved, That the Cavalry and Volunteer corps of this County be requested to parade on that day.

Resolved, That Ardent Spirits be excluded from the Table.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Salisbury and Charlotte papers.

GEORGE KLUTTS, Chairman.

C. PHIFER, Secretary.

From the Raleigh Register, of June 16.

Supreme Court.—Balis M. Elney, of Lincoln, Leonard E. Thompson and John Gray Bynum, of Rutherford, have been admitted to Superior Court license.

The Episcopal Convention, just held at Hillsborough, was, we learn, attended by 17 Clergymen, 25 Lay Delegates, and a number of visitors. Rev. Dr. Avery, of Edenton, presided. The Convention decided, almost unanimously, to lend the Episcopal Fund to the Episcopal School, to enable the Committee to complete the buildings necessary to carry on the operations of this flourishing institution. Rev'd Messrs. Buxton, Mott, Wiley, and Davis, and Messrs. George P. Spruill, C. P. Mallet, E. L. W. nslow, and W. E. Anderson were appointed Delegates to the General Convention. The next Convention is to be held at Newbern.

South Carolina College.—Dr. Wm. H. Ellet, of Columbia College, New York, has been appointed Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy; Dr. Francis Leibor, of Philadelphia, Professor of History and Political Economy; Isaac W. Stuart, of South Carolina, Professor of Greek and Latin; Thomas S. Twiss, of West Point, Professor of Mathematics, and Rev. Dr. Capers, Professor of Sacred Literature. The appointment of President was postponed.

From the Charleston Mercury of June 9.

THE CONFLAGRATION.

We gave a hasty and imperfect sketch, on Saturday morning, of the disastrous fire, when our paper went to press, was raging through the centre of our city, and continued its destructive progress until 9 A. M. that day, when it was arrested on the East side of Anson street. It has indeed been a tremendous conflagration—having swept every thing in the district of the city bounded North by Havel street, East by Anson, South by Market, and West by Meeting streets, except the Methodist Church, Mr. Lord's house and buildings, the Sugar Refinery, and a few other buildings near the Methodist Church, which were saved.

With the exception of Hasell, the other streets were unusually narrow, and so thickly built of wood, as barely to admit a passage way between the different houses. The squares formed by the streets, when blazing, presented the appearance of a troubled sea of liquid fire, bearing down all opposition, and such indeed was the rapidity with which it progressed, that all the usual efforts in the early part of the conflagration seemed to be productive of no good; house after house was blown up without any valuable effect; so dense and crowded together were the buildings, and the streets so narrow, that a sufficient clank could not be formed whereby the fire could be cut off, and so insupportable was the heat, that Engines could not be worked to sufficient advantage.

Although there was not much wind, yet such was the inflammable nature of most of the buildings, and the great scarcity of water, that little was presented for human exertion in opposing the conflagration. The fire on the outskirts was manfully resisted; and any impartial beholder, viewing the situation of the buildings, and the nature of the materials that fed the fury of the fire, will at once perceive that but for the extraordinary vigilance and spirited exertions of those whose inclination or duty prompted them to action, great as this calamity has been, it would have reached an extent vastly beyond what our imagination can now conceive.

There is an evil existing at our fires which we believe to be peculiar to Charleston, that is, the immense mass of lookers on and advisers that always appear on the ground. There are, at every fire at least five hundred pseudo Fire Masters, and about three hundred Engineers, every one volunteering his opinion and advice, following them up with directions, but without moving themselves a single jot to afford any assistance, conceiving that their opinions are full compensation for any obstacle they may throw in the way. This gentry could well be dispensed with; and, until efficient means are adopted to keep them away, embarrassments and difficulties will ever attend those who have duties to discharge, or are disposed to aid their fellow citizens in time of their distress.

The number of houses destroyed is estimated at not far short of THREE HUNDRED; and the pecuniary loss at from three hundred and fifty, to four hundred thousand, or perhaps half a million of dollars. Of this property, there was insurance in the Union Insurance Office to the amount of sixty thousand dollars, and in the Fire and Marine Insurance Office to the amount of thirty-one thousand—in all \$91,000, which is not one half of the loss, of which a very heavy portion thus falls on those least able to sustain it.

INTERESTING INCIDENT.

The Annapolis (Maryland) Republican has the following particulars of a narrow escape which occurred lately in the harbor of that city:

A party of pleasure, including the family of Col. Walbach, Commandant of Fort Severn, embarked on Monday last, and after spending a delightful day upon the water, rambling over the beautiful green banks of the Severn, and partaking of a repast upon the shores of the Round Bay, the schooner was returning with the party in the evening, when a sudden flaw of wind struck her—the main boom jibed, and carried one of the young ladies overboard. Quick as thought, Lieut. J. J. R. Walbach, of the United States Navy, plunged into the river to save her. The spring by which he designed to throw himself as near as possible to her, owing to a sudden career of the vessel, was the means of plunging him to a great depth. When he rose, the object of his anxiety was no longer to be seen. Near the spot, however, she was seen, and sinking below the waves. On being brought up, she was naturally clung to the only object within reach, for safety, but, unfortunately, in such a manner as to deprive him of the power of motion, necessary to keep above water. In a short time, both sunk together.

Rallying in strength, with an effort, he rose again with his fair charge, and not only sustained her long enough for her to breathe fresh air, but with the utmost presence of mind, made dispositions to keep afloat; but entangled with clothes, and disabled from motion, his strength soon, of course, became exhausted, and both again disappeared.

It occurred to Lieut. Walbach, as he sunk, to endeavor to reach the bottom, in order to obtain an impetus for re-ascending, but the depth was found too great; there was 24 feet water. It was probably with the last remains of strength that another exertion enabled him once more to regain the surface with his fair companion. But they soon sunk again. His brother, Lieut. Augustus B. Walbach, of the United States Army, who had been at the head of the boat when the accident occurred, on perceiving those over board, springing into the river, reached the parties at this critical moment. In the act of bringing them up to the surface, the young lady insensibly placed her hand upon his head, so as effectively to keep her under water. In this position, however, he retained his presence of mind, and by swimming under water with his brother's hand upon his shoulder, contrived to sustain both for a considerable time, and to them all a most eventful space.

All three, however, became exhausted, and had sunk a full arm's length, when the captain of the schooner, having succeeded in rounding his boat to, and launching a small crazy punt from her deck, arrived just in time to reach one of the party, and thereby bringing them all up to the surface. The first breath of returning life in the young Naval Officer, was to sing out a direction to the raw hands, thus left to manage the schooner, and which was now at a considerable distance, to "haul that jib to windward, and put down the helm." One of the officers laying hold of the little boat on one side, and the other on the other, they contrived to steady it so that the captain could draw the lady on board without expending it—and in that posture they were pulled to the schooner and received on board.

It was no other than "the kind little Cherub which sits smiling aloft," that turned the agonizing scene of suspense, which had lasted for nearly half an hour, and to which the father, mother, and sisters of the family, all participated, to one of mutual and most heartfelt gratulations, in which, as we write the account, we most cordially associate.

The Bench Warrant, issued by his Honor Judge Potter, several weeks ago, to apprehend Thos. T. Patton, of Buncombe County, on suspicion of feigning the names of Revolutionary Soldiers, and of forging affidavits and certificates to obtain their pensions from the United States, was returned before the Judge, in this town, on Friday last, with the prisoner and many witnesses; and after a laborious examination (Thos. P. Devereux, Attorney for the United States, and George E. Badger, Esq., counsel for the accused, being present) Patton was bound in the sum of \$5,000, and his bail in the like sum, for his appearance at the next Circuit Court of the United States, at Raleigh, to answer to three allegations of forgery.—*Fayetteville Observer, June 9.*

Fearful Retribution.—Notices have appeared in the papers, from time to time, of an atrocious murder committed by two negroes, in the neighborhood of Mobile, on the persons of two children, a boy and a girl, the former nine and the latter twelve years of age, whose fate was for some time enveloped in mystery. The negroes were convicted, on their own confession, of having murdered these unfortunate, with circumstances of peculiar horror. The result is thus announced in a statement published in the Mobile paper, and authenticated by the signatures of the Grand Jury of the county:

"As the Court pronounced the only sentence known to the law—the smothered flames burst forth. The last of the century had never conceived that crimes could be perpetrated with such peculiar circumstances of barbarity, and had therefore provided no adequate punishment. Their lives were justly forfeited to the

laws of the country: the peculiar circumstances demanded that the ordinary punishment should be departed from—they were seized, taken to the place where they had perpetrated the act, and *burned to death.*"

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

On the 7th ultimo, in Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, Mr. AMOS ANDREWS, aged about 26 years, son of the late John Andrews, Esq., of Rowan county.

Prospectus.

Of a Monthly Magazine to be entitled "The Southern Literary Journal," to be Published in Charleston, South Carolina.

WHILE numerous Literary Periodicals are issued from the American Press, and liberally patronized, it has been a subject of general regret, that, since the discontinuance of that able work, the Southern Review, there has been no Magazine establishment in South Carolina, affording a suitable medium through which the opinions of our best writers might be brought to bear directly and usefully upon the public mind. It is with a view to meet the demand that the publication of this Journal is proposed, and that the general and substantial support of the citizens of the South is respectfully solicited.

The proposed Magazine will consist of Original Communications on Literary and Scientific subjects, of notices of recent publications, particularly in the department of light or fugitive Literature, of popular Tales, suggested by historical and local associations, of Poetry, and Political Intelligence. Its columns are intended to afford a vehicle for the free, but temperate discussion of all questions, which, from their importance, interest, or attraction, are deserving of the attention of an enlightened community. If it shall become what its name imports, a Journal of strictly Southern Literature—if it serve to place upon record a true account of the opinions, feelings, and general tone of thinking, of an enthusiastic and high minded people—if, under the enlivening inspiration of the *genius loir*, and with the approving smiles of the generous and the fair, and the concurrence and effective aid of the learned and talented men among us, it shall contribute in any small degree, to secure for the South that elevated Literary position to which it is entitled, and which it is capable of maintaining, its design will then be fully accomplished.

This work will be conducted by the Subscriber, as assisted by several literary gentlemen, who have pledged themselves to contribute constantly and liberally to its columns, who are interested in its success, and who think the present a favorable period for the commencement of such an enterprise. It will be printed in an octavo form, on fine paper, in monthly numbers of fifty-six pages each, and will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to authorize its publication. The Journal will be furnished to subscribers at five dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of six months from the date of the first number. Charleston, 1835. DAN. K. WHITAKER.

SALISBURY HOTEL.

Salisbury, North Carolina.
(Situated on Main Street, a few doors above the building formerly occupied as the Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina.)

By THOMAS A. HAGUE;

WHO informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that he has lately purchased of W. H. Slaughter, Esq., the Buildings, &c., which have been long occupied by him as a Hotel and advantageously known by the name of "OLD POINT COMFORT."

He is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The location is convenient to the business of the place, and still sufficiently retired to make it pleasant. The house is conveniently arranged for the accommodation of families, or single persons, either as regular or transient boarders. Clean and well-furnished beds, honest and obliging servants, well furnished Table and Bar, first rate Cooks, a full Grainer, and an Oiler to attend to his spacious and well constructed Stables, whose character for attention and care in the management of Horses, is unimpeached. The Landlord will do all in his power to give general satisfaction to all who will be kind enough to patronize his establishment. The friends of his predecessor, he hopes, will extend to him their patronage, as he will devote the whole of his time to promote the well management of his concern.

Stage Passengers are informed, that the Great Northern and Southern Line of Stages—the Merchant's Line—Peck & Willford Contractors, arrive at and depart from the Salisbury Hotel tri-weekly. Seats secured in all other Stages leaving Salisbury. T. A. HAGUE. Salisbury N. C., May 2, 1835. —t—

Cash For Negroes.

THE Subscriber is desirous of purchasing a large number of LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, from ten to twenty years of age, for which he will at all times give the highest prices in Cash. Persons having such property to sell, would do well to call on him, at Salisbury, or on Mr. John Jones, his agent at Charlotte.

At any time, when he may be absent, Col. R. W. Long, will be found at the Mansion Hotel, in Salisbury, prepared to make purchases. All letters addressed to him or his Agent, Mr. John Jones, will meet with prompt attention. June 25th 1835. T. A. HAGUE.

TAILORING.

Benjamin Fraley respectfully informs his Friends and the Public at large, that he still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches, in the Town of Salisbury, on Main-street, a few doors East of the Courthouse, adjoining the Storehouse of Wm. Murphy, where he is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in a very superior style—in the most fashionable style, and warranted to fit well, and on very moderate terms, at short notice. All Orders from a distance will be most faithfully attended to according to order. Produce will be received in payment for work.

Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable Tailors of New York and Philadelphia, he would take a pleasure in teaching, or giving instruction to any Tailors wishing instruction in the art of Cutting; and any one wishing the New York and Philadelphia Fashions, can receive them by giving timely notice to Benjamin Fraley, Salisbury, N. C.—Letters postage paid. Salisbury, June 13, 1835. —t—

Ten Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 5th of April last, an indentured apprentice, by the name of ROWLAND J. HILTON, about sixteen years of age. All persons are hereby warned from employing said boy, under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be given for his delivery at my residence, but no expenses paid. LEVIN WARD. Rowan County, June 20, 1835. —p3—

Poetic Recreations

CAUCUS.

What is the sovereign's thing on earth
To crush Republics at their birth—
To raise up vice and put down worth?

A Caucus!

When some an arch-trickster braves
What is the last resort of slaves
To make his great, and millions slaves?

A Caucus!

When funds run high, and factions double,
What is the People of all trouble,
And prove their sovereign will a bubble?

A Caucus!

What was it that, twelve years ago,
Aim'd at the commonwealth a blow
Which no'er will be forgotten!—No!

A Caucus!

What is it that daring schemers still,
The measures of intrigues to fill,
Christen and call the People's will?

A Caucus!

What is it to the virtuous name,
A vile deceit—a public shame—
A midwife on the nation's name?

A Caucus!

What is the public will to sway—
By which, as shallow schemers say,
Their candidate shall win his way?

A Caucus!

But soon will public anger rise,
And like the thunder of the skies
Ave down each paltry knave that cries,

"A Caucus!"

Like dew drops from the lion's mane,
The nation will shake off the rein
Of the Regency and break the chain.

Of Caucus.

Virtue and truth shall then be crown'd,
And services and talents thrond,
And none presume to raise the sound

Of Caucus.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

From Hall's Western Monthly Magazine.

WESTERN EMIGRANTS.

... We have already suggested that, although every part of the Western country is good and some of it surpassingly excellent, a large portion of our people are continually looking abroad for better land. As a person of sanguine temperament is ever floating in imagination upon some anticipated pleasure which is superior to all the joys that we are in possession of, so we have still some Eden in prospect, which is more desirable than the prolific fields around us. The whole is of the guise—wide awake, and watching for intelligence from some newly discovered *El Dorado*, which would be a good place to move to. Sometimes one place is cried up and sometimes another—and then runs for it. One year it is Alabama; another, Jackson's purchase; and then it is the Bangsman country; and no sooner does rumor than invest a favored region with imaginary charms, than hundreds of farmers mount their horses and ride off to explore it, and hundreds of others, who are too impatient to look before they leap, gear up their teams and move away to the land of promise. The delightful season at which we are writing brings these scenes forcibly to our recollection. The weather is dry, the sky serene, and the atmosphere mild; the cattle and hogs are fat, and the land teeming with abundance. It is the season in which the emigrant may travel with the greatest facility and cheapness. We have seen them at this time of the year strung along the roads of Illinois in such numbers that there seemed to be no end to the long caravans. Here is a small train of wagons, loaded with furniture and farming tools; the owner, a stout man, sits on the seat, and the wife and children are stowed among the baggage—the tall girls, and the great muscular boys, each of the latter with a rifle on his shoulder, are strolling in the rear. They are from Tennessee. At night they halt by a spring or on the bank of a stream, a great fire is kindled, the beds and pallets are spread up on the ground, and, after a hearty supper, the whole party repose comfortably in the open air. There is another party, the men ride on horseback, the females ride in carriages or on horses, and there is a train of negroes—they are going to Missouri. Here is a family from Kentucky. They are very much like those that have just passed, except that they are better "fixed"—they carry more household goods, and are a grade further advanced in their notions of comfort. All these that we have described are reputable farmers, who will enrich themselves, and do credit to the State. There is a land of a different character. Several families are together—not because misery loves company; for wretched as they seem, they are as happy as others. They are all on foot, except a decrepit man, who is mounted on a lean pony, with a child in her lap, and a half naked wretched boy behind. Their "plunder" is carried in an ox cart. They carry axes, guns, and knives, and are a half-fledged, hungry, ferocious looking set, who, in Europe, if not taken up for robbers or gypsies, would be arrested for the crime of poverty. Yet, except their poverty, and the indolence which produced it, there is no harm in them. Among them is a widow and nine children, without hat or shoes—the last "her man" lately, and finding it hard to get along in the world, is going to try a new country—these are from North Carolina. A little covered wagon is seen, a creaking crazy affair, almost worn out, drawn by one horse, whose last sight to nature seems to be nearly due. Within are seated a young man and woman; they are man and wife, and as alike as two peas—they have had the ages regularly every year, and are as yellow as a dried corn-cob. They have no property along, nor any baggage—nothing but the horse, the wagon, and their two selves; and they seem to have reached that part of the journey of life which the justice of the peace who married them alluded to when he said "for better, for worse." They meet a gentleman who happens to be a lawyer in his element—the man halts him, and stops his lean pony, who straightway pulls down his head and falls to creeping the tall grass. "Stranger, can you tell me of a good place to settle?" "Oh, yes; it is all good here, you can't go amiss." "I want to find a good piece of land that belongs to a gentleman." "Then you have come to the right place, for the government owns nearly all the land that you see around you." "Well, I reckon, stranger, it would be no harm to settle down a'most any where, and build a cabin!" "None in the world—where did you come from?" "From North Carolina." "How long have you been coming?" "Three weeks." "Where did you intend to go when you started?" "No where, in partik'lar. Me and my wife thought we'd hunt a place to settle. We've no money, nor no plunder—nothin but jist ourselves and this nag—and we thought we'd try our luck in a new country." "You are right," said the lawyer, "go ahead, you are just the man for a new country. Take possession of the first good tract that you find vacant, and fall to work." Sometimes a dozen or twenty of these companies collect in the evening at the same camping ground. They kindle their separate fires, and circle around them. Whole acres are covered with beds, tents, wagons, horses, and cattle. The men mix together, and the women interchange civilities, and the whole is a scene of lively and picturesque interest. While the weather is open there are few hardships to encounter in such journeys; but occasionally it rains. The sun sets behind a cloud, the wind changes, and cold driving showers pelt the defenceless travellers. They cannot travel in such a storm. Some crawl in their carriages and wagons—some make shelters by suspending sheets and coverlets upon poles—and some fare no better than the domestic animals who turn their backs to the wind, droop their heads, and stand in patient submission, while the rain is dripping from their shivering sides. In the meanwhile, all the taverns and houses of entertainment are crowded with strangers of another class—gentlemen, travelling on horseback; families who are not accustomed to "camping out"; merchants, lawyers, and wealthy farmers—all floating along in the great stream of emigration. They are mostly from the south and west. But where is Jonathan all this while? He is on the way—no mistake in him: wherever there is money to be made by hard labor, Jonathan will find out the place. But he has no notion of "camping out," and travelling by land is expensive to those who stop at taverns. He counted the cost before he came forth to this warfare. He traced the various routes upon the map, read all the books touching the subject that he could borrow, and wrote to divers Postmasters in the West, with whom he could correspond without the expense of postage. He even obtained a point, and paid the postage on a few letters of inquiry. We could show some that affords a specimen of Jonathan's inquisitive nature and prudent foresight—one in particular, which contained, if we remember right, seventy-six distinct queries, the answers to which would have filled a volume as large as a dictionary. Jonathan, therefore, not only knows where he is going, but has ascertained the cheapest route and the most eligible conveyance. He is floating quietly along the lake, or patiently awaiting the Ohio. To look at him you would not suppose him worth a cent—nor does he care what you think about the matter—he has Nicholas Biddle's passport in his pocket, and knows that no man can stop him. He has sold out all that he had, and put the whole concern in his purse. He might ride in a coach and four if he chose, but has taken a deck passage in the steamboat. He is a small, active, grave man, and most probably hath been a deacon. That decent old lady in spectacles is his wife, and a worthy old lady she is. But she is terribly scared—With what earnestness she hugs the Captain and goes too fast, nor let the boiler explode—and with what interest she inquires about snags, shoals, reefs, waves, and Indians! Poor lady, she will never become morally acclimated, and never like the West a whit better than she does now. She is too old to degenerate, and too good to get better. There is more hope of those rosy girls, with plain, close bonnets, and large travelling baskets in their laps. They have come to the West to do good, and they will succeed; they will teach school for six months, which is a very good thing, and then they will get married, which is better—for them. Those slim young men, "so melancholy and gentleman like," are going to be lawyers and doctors. They are graduates, and their conversation is on the moral depravity of ignorance, and the intellectual destitution of the West. They are going to supply some of the waste places. The difference between them and the worthy deacon aforesaid is, that he is diligently trying to learn, while they are as zealously attempting to teach. The contrast is, that between youth and age, between the young scholar and the old farmer. Thus they are filling up the West from abroad, and thus they are moving, and circulating, and changing places within the west. But our broad valley is not wide enough for the operation of this enterprising spirit, and there are Alexanders among us, who, having overrun every known field of ambition, are sighing for new worlds to conquer. The thousands of square miles that lie yet unbroken by the plough, the league after league of forest which remains unviolated by the axe of the backwoodsman, are insufficient. Our steamboats have ascended the Mississippi to the falls of St. Anthony; they have traced the meanders of the Missouri, to a still more distant region; our traders pass annually over vast deserts to Santa Fe, and the adventurous trapper has sought the haunts of the beaver beyond the Rocky Mountains; and yet the lust for new lands, and for novel scenes of commercial enterprise, is undiminished. The limits of the United States have been found too narrow to afford scope for the genius of her sons, and a hardy few have penetrated into the territory of our Southern neighbors.

From the Boston Centinel.

THE TRUFFLE.

We hear much from the French cooks among us, and from the lovers of good things, who have been in foreign parts, of the delicious qualities of a vegetable, or, more properly speaking, a genus of fungi, called the *Truffle*, which we can assure them is nothing more or less than a subterraneous mushroom. As many of these Knights of the Casse-croûte are in the habit of importing this favorite of theirs from the land—not of steady habits—but of great good cheer, prepared in various ways towards preservation, but which are found, after a sea voyage, to have deteriorated so much as to resemble more a piece of velvet cork, smothered in lard or oil, than the Truffle, we have thought a description of this Epicurean dainty would prove acceptable to some of those Gastronomes who hover round the periwinkle table of the Tremont, (surpassed only by those of Very and Le Rocher de Concaile), particularly as what we have to say on the subject may lead to the discovery of the real article among us; for we are fully persuaded that the soils in an about our forests of oak and chestnut trees must abound as much with the Truffle as those of Europe.—They only require looking after; and in order to induce some of those who "eat to live," to dig up this powerful stimulant for those who "live to eat," we beg leave to inform them, that the Truffle, which is nearly as heavy as the turnip, sells in the cities of Europe for from one to two dollars the pound, and that, in all probability, if found among us, it would readily bring in considerable quantities, half that price in any of our large towns through the season of gathering of them, which in Europe is from autumn until February and March. The young husbandman, therefore, who should be so fortunate as to discover the Truffle, and have sagacity enough to keep the secret for some time, would soon become sufficiently rich to buy and stock a farm, build a house, marry his sweet-heart, (for marry he must, if he eats as well as digs Truffles), and ride to one of those beautiful Unitarian meeting-houses, which are rising up every where in New-England, to the great annoyance of fanatics, in as good a horse and chaise as any Colonel, Esquire, or Deacon, in the Country.

Description of the Truffle.—Truffle, *Tuber*, is a genus of plants of the family of mushrooms.—They are of a substance firm and muscular, though of a fungous fleshy nature, having no root or branch, being multiplied in the earth by decomposition.

There are several species, such as the musky, white Piedmontaise, the Arabian, the Parasite, and the Truffle of Carolina; but we shall confine ourselves to that only which is called, in France, *Truffe comestible*, or Truffle of the Table.

The Truffle has no apparent roots or radical base. Its color is bluish. Its form, though always approaching to the globular, is irregular, and harsh to the touch, from the numerous warts or tubers found on its surface. Its size varies from that of a pea to that of the largest potato. It emits an agreeable, highly penetrating odor, which constitutes its principle merit, and which differs from all other perfumes. This odor is so strong that, in the Province of Perigueux, in France, where the Truffle abounds, and gives celebrity to the famous Pate of that name, (Pate de Perigueux), the earth is impregnated with its fragrance to such a degree, that in many places they are easily found without the aid of dogs or hogs. When at maturity, the Truffle is often chinked, and is always, on the inside, of the color of Rhubarb, to that of a dark brown, variegated with white veins. The ripier they are, that is, the deeper they are veined and marbled, the more agreeable to the taste.

Manner of finding the Truffle.—It is in and about the forests and wood lots planted with oaks, elms, and chestnut trees, in a light, dry soil, sufficiently supplied with vegetable mould, and in dry fields of a redish loamy earth not too poor, near the roots of elm, oak, and particularly chestnut trees, three or four inches under the surface of the earth, after rain and thunder storm in autumn, that the Truffle is found in Europe.

In the season of Truffles, when the peasants of France go in search of them, they take with them two or three dogs, and a four pronged fork or hoe. The dogs being excessively fond of the Truffle, soon discover them by their scent, and when they turn them up with their snouts, the peasant is on the alert with his instrument to preserve the Truffle from their voracious jaws, suffering them to taste their delights, occasionally only in order to stimulate them in their search. In such districts, dogs are employed to hunt the Truffle. The Terrier, after two or three days' training, becomes very expert in discovering them, and scratching them out of the ground.

There is another and a pretty sure way of finding the Truffle for those who practise it. It is this: when, from the nature of the soil and its exposure, the Truffle is supposed to exist therein, if by bending the body pretty low, and taking a horizontal view of the ground towards the sun, (in the fore part of the day, when it shines directly on the spots to be explored,) a column of a species of little *Tupile*, or small flies, resembling the musquito, is seen balancing and vacillating in the air, the Truffle will most certainly be found in the earth directly under this swarm of flies, for the larva, or worm from which they rise out of the ground, feed at the expense of the Truffle.

When the Truffle lays in numbers or clusters, the earth will break into numerous cracks, and be raised in little hillocks, over which may frequently be seen hovering about small swarms of a beautiful violet-colored fly, the larva, which, like the above mentioned, feed on the Truffle, until it changes into a Chrysalis state, when it soon after comes out into the air a winged insect. Whether the earth swells or not, wherever these flies are discovered, the Truffle will be found, as they never breed in any other root.

Manner of preparing the Truffle for the Table.—The French stuff their Turkeys and Capons for several days, and even weeks, before they want them. By this means these fowls acquire a delicious indescribable flavor, and their flesh becomes very tender. They are eaten stewed in their own juices, or simply boiled and roasted like potatoes. They are frequently stewed in gravy, suet, butter, and champagne wine, and are used in soups and ragouts. But their greatest consumption is in gravies, pastry, and pigeons, partridge, chicken, mutton, veal, venison, game, and all other meat pies, to which they give such a fine relish and delicate flavor that the gastric juice of a true Gastronomer involuntarily rises into the mouth impatient to envelop them.

Manner of Preserving Truffles.—If Truffles are gathered in a very wetterly wind, they may easily be preserved for fifteen or twenty days. On the contrary, if, on the time of taking them from the earth, a damp easterly or westerly wind prevails, they will not keep longer than six or eight days. Against the frost they ought to be particularly guarded as soon as gathered. In altering, they begin by becoming soft to the touch, carious, losing their fragrance and color, followed by a fetid smell, approaching to that of putrid animal matter.

For distant markets they are sometimes preserved in hog's lard and sweet oil. But the most approved mode is to pack them with their earth about them as they are dug up, in boxes with dry sand, care being taken that they do not touch each other. In this manner they will keep for two months.—All the truffles sent to this country are put in these several ways, but it must be acknowledged they lose much of their taste, and almost all their perfume by the sea air—in short, that they are not worth eating.

Effects of the Truffle.—The Truffle is the first

in the rank of Mushrooms, and most nutritive of the family. There is no danger whatever from eating of them, when ripe and fresh, as they contain none of the poisonous qualities of some Mushrooms, the best of which are more or less unwholesome. On the contrary, the Truffle, when used in moderation, produces gaiety, invigorates the stomach, facilitates digestion, and is known to possess a decided aphrodisiac virtue. **GASTRIC.**

A Splendid Line of Hacks,
FROM
Salisbury, (N. C.) to Raleigh, (N. C.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS.

ANXIOUS to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements and can with truth say, We present you with a *Line of Hacks* possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and dispatch—having obtained that great desideratum with all Travellers—no detention on the road. It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following Stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Salisbury, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk; by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. There is also a Line of Stages from Raleigh to Norfolk, via Tarboro, Murfreesborough, Winton, &c., over one of the best Natural Roads in the United States. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern. The arrivals at Salisbury are regulated altogether by the departure of the Piedmont Line South, and the Great Western Line for Nashville, Tennessee, via Lincoln, Rutherford, Asheville, Knoxville, &c. Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP*.

The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—only *SEVEN DOLLARS*—all intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

Passengers from the South who wish to take our Line will be careful to enter to Salisbury only.

All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

April 11, 1835.

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City

amounts to \$19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare,	\$7
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare,	3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare,	1 50
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare,	5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare,	3
The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is cheaper.	

Take Notice!

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased of Leonard and Boyden the Patent for E. H. Porter's Improved STRAW CUTTER, for the Counties of Rowan and Davidson, takes this method of informing the citizens of those Counties generally, that he is now preparing materials, and expects to make a number of these Machines. All persons wishing to purchase an article of the kind, would do well to call at the Mansion Hotel in Salisbury, or at Clemmons in Davidson County, where the subscriber lives, and examine the machines for themselves. All orders from persons wishing to purchase machines will receive immediate attention.

JAMES HOUGH,
Clemmons, May 28, 1835.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash. All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent. He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte.

He thinks it proper to say, that he is not concerned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with any other person.

All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.
Salisbury, May 24, 1834.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to settle himself in the West, is desirous of purchasing ten or fifteen LIKELY Young Negroes, for which he will pay the highest prices, in cash. He may be found, during the summer, in Stateville, Iredell County, North Carolina. Letters addressed to him there will meet with prompt attention.

JOHN H. GARNER.
May 28, 1835.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

Salisbury, May 29th, 1835. A Court-Martial, held in the Town of Salisbury on the day above mentioned, the following Orders were made: "Ordered, by the Court, that Col. Richard W. Long, Capt. Adam Trexler, and Col. Henry Giles, be appointed a Committee to attend the Companies formerly commanded by Captains McNeely and Cowan, on the days appointed for Tax collection, for the purpose of distributing the men among the other companies, in case they fail to elect Officers." And the Officers further agreed to Drill four times a year—on the Saturdays after the May, August, and November Courts. HENRY GILES, Judge Adv.

Salisbury, June 6, 1835.

Take Notice!

THAT, in three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, for the renewal of Certificates for three Shares of Stock in the said Bank, in the name of Eliza Connor, (now Eliza Simonton) said Certificates having been lost or mislaid.

W. M. S. SIMONTON.
Catawba Springs, April 25, 1835.

CATAWBA SPRINGS,
Lincoln County,
N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER, grateful for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon his establishment, begs leave to announce to his former patrons and the public—especially invalids and gentlemen or families who may desire a pleasant Summer Retreat—that his establishment is now ready for their reception, and that he is prepared to accommodate them in a style, he flatters himself, that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction; at least, no efforts shall be wanting on his part to render his guests comfortable.

WILLIAM S. SIMONTON.
Catawba Springs, June 6, 1835.

Lincolnton Male Academy.

THE Examination of the Students of the Lincolnton Male Academy will commence on the 28th day of this month, and terminate on the evening of the 29th. Parents, Guardians, and Patrons of Education are respectfully invited to attend.

The Exercises will be resumed on the 1st Monday in July next. The price of Tuition per Session, (in advance,) for the Ancient Languages, Algebra, and Geometry, \$12 50. For English Grammar and Geography, \$8. Board \$7 per month. G. W. MORROW, Principal.
Lincolnton, N. C., May 23, 1835.

Stone Cutting.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Public that he is now carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, six and a half miles South of Salisbury. He assures Gold-miners, Millers, and all interested in his business, that he will, on the shortest notice, furnish them with GOLD-GRINDERS and MILL-STONES, of the very best grit, and on cheap terms, executed in a style surpassing any other work of the kind done in this State. Also, Tomb-Stones, Window-Sills, Door-Sills, &c., kept constantly on hand. Mill-Stones, heretofore costing from \$35 to \$40, he will now make for \$25 or \$30. Gold-Grinders heretofore costing \$25 he will cut for \$20. Window-Sills costing \$4 for \$2. Door-Sills the same. He only asks a trial of his work—being assured that he can give the most entire satisfaction.

JOHN HOLDSOUSER.
May 28, 1835.

Land For Sale.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE of the Court of Equity for Rowan County, the Clerk and Master will sell, at the House of Isaham P. Ellis, on the 25th day of July next, on a credit of Twelve Months, the Lands, belonging to the heirs at Law of David Smith deceased, in three separate lots:

One Tract, of 173 Acres;

One of 80 Acres;

And EIGHT ACRES, on which is situated the Methodist Camp-ground, called Smith Grove.

The Land lies on Cub Creek, and on both sides of the Public Road leading from Mocksville to Oak's Ferry.

Purchasers will be required to give Bonds with approved Security for the purchase money on the day of sale. SAM. SILLIMAN, C.M.E.
June 18, 1835.

TILFORD'S Patent Straw-Cutter.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the exclusive right for Making, Using, and Vending the above valuable Machine, for the Counties of Rowan, Iredell, and Cabarrus, offers the same to the Farmers of those Counties at a very low price; the right of making single Machines can be had at any time. He will have a number of Machines made in a very short time for sale.

JAMES COLES.
Rowan County, March 21, 1835.

The Thorough-bred Young Horse

WHITE-STREAK.

WILL STAND the ensuing Season at my Stable at Beattie's Ford, Lincoln County, N. Carolina, and perform service at \$10 the Season, \$15 to insure, and \$5 the Leap; 50 cents to the groom in each case. Particular attention will be paid to Mares left with the Horse, but no liability for accidents or escapes. The Season to commence on the 1st of March, and end on the 1st of July.

PEDIGREE.

Whitestreak was got by Lafayette, he by the imported horse Bluster, he by Orlando, a son of Whiskey, and out of a High-flier Mare, sister to Escape, by Pegasus, her dam by Squirrel; Pegasus was got by Eclipse, out of a Bosphorus Mare, sister to Grecian Princess. Orlando's dam, Emeline, was got by Highflier; her dam by Miss Limon's Sister Marden, by Matchem Saltrum, a son of Eclipse, out of a Calash Mare by Herod, her dam, Herra, by Matchem Regulus, and he by the Godolphin Arabian, out of a Chesnut Mare 16 hands high by Alexander. Orlando's g. g. granddam by Burza, out of Rose by Sweetbrier, and own sister to the celebrated horse Macedonia. Lafayette's dam by the celebrated horse Duncannon, he by Medley, out of a Mark Antony Mare.

WHITESTREAK was out of Fox; she is out of the Janus and Wildair stock, descended from the old imported July Rodger, and from the imported Mare, Mary Grey. Fox was raised by Col. R. Walker, of Virginia, who said she was a fine blooded mare of the above stock of horses.

Whitestreak run one Race, at Danville, Virginia, free for all horses, for 100 Barrels of Corn—Fled at \$4 per barrel. He DISTANCED THE FLEED at a single heat. Mr. A. J. Davis is of opinion that but few horses in the world can beat him, as to speed—his bottom not tried.

Whitestreak is 5 years old, and 15 hands high. HORACE A. BURTON.
February 28, 1835.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

Salisbury, May 19, 1835.

WE are prepared to execute every kind of Printing in a very superior style, and our charges will be as reasonable as any. Orders from a distance will always meet the most prompt attention.